Consumer Confidence Report
Ikego Housing Area
Drinking Water System 2014

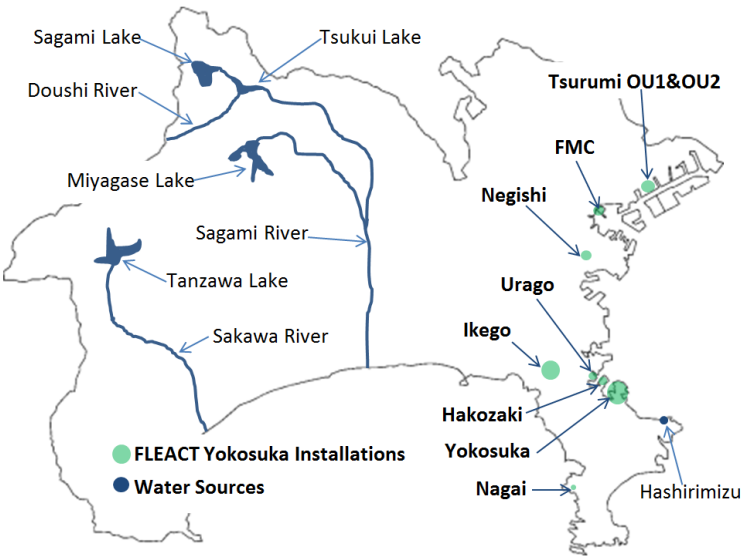
Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka

Issued in accordance with Commander, Navy Installation Command Policy Letter 5200, Ser N4/13U84441, 15 Oct 13.
This report reflects monitoring data collected in 2014 and will be updated annually.

The Navy is pleased to provide you with this annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of Drinking Water System that supports Ikego Housing Area. This report provides information about the water delivered to Ikego Housing Area in 2014. It describes where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards for safe drinking water. The drinking water at Ikego Housing Area is safe to drink. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide safe and dependable drinking water.

Source of Water

Drinking water at Ikego Housing Area is surface water from the Sagami River purchased from the Kanagawa Prefectural Waterworks. The Waterworks filter and chlorinate the drinking water provided to us. The treatment system used is a conventional rapid sand filtration system, which is also the most common conventional treatment system used in the U.S. Water quality information provided by the supplier is regularly monitored. Water quality information provided by the supplier is regularly monitored.



Water Distribution Systems

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command Far East (NAVFAC FE) Public Works Department (PWD) operates the water distribution system servicing our area. In Ikego Housing Area, purchased water is temporarily stored in tanks and fluoridated prior to distribution. Ikego Housing Area has a chlorine feeding facility for emergency use.

Water Quality

This year, as in years past, our drinking water met all criteria established in the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) 2012, Commander, Navy Installations Command Instruction 5090.1, and applicable parts of the National Primary Drinking Water regulations promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. The JEGS 2012 intent is to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan protect human health and the natural environment through the promulgation of specific environmental compliance criteria. Our drinking water standards are derived from the same standards used in the U.S. to ensure safe drinking water is available to all installation personnel. They require us to monitor and test our water for contaminants on a regular basis, ensuring it is safe to drink.

Possible Source of Contaminants

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It can also pick up other contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA website at http://water.epa.gov/drink/

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. US Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA website at http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/pathogens.cfm

Potential Contaminants

Lead

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This year, an extensive lead sampling project was conducted in priority areas as described in the Priority Areas Sampling section in the next page. Corrective actions were taken for on all taps which exceeded an action level set forth in the CNIC memorandum 5090 N45/14U132588. Other lead samplings during our annual tap water monitoring did not exceed the lead drinking water health standards requirements set forth in the JEGS 2012. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can further minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water is available at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm

Nitrate/Nitrite

Nitrates are naturally present in soil, water, and food. They are used primarily to make fertilizer. Nitrates themselves are relatively nontoxic. However, when swallowed, they are converted to nitrites that can react with hemoglobin in the blood, creating methemoglobin. This methemoglobin cannot transport oxygen, causing shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. This year, as in years past, our tap water did not exceed the Nitrate/Nitrite drinking water health standards requirements set forth in the JEGS 2012 and other applicable regulatory requirements. Information on Nitrate in drinking water is available at http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/nitrate.cfm

Arsenic

Arsenic is odorless and tasteless. It enters drinking water supplies from natural deposits in the earth or from agricultural and industrial practices. People who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the drinking water standards for many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. This year, as in years past, our tap water did not exceed the arsenic drinking water health standards requirements set forth in the JEGS 2012 and other applicable regulatory requirements. Information on Arsenic in drinking water is available at http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/arsenic.cfm

Drinking Water Monitoring

We use Japanese and EPA approved laboratory methods to analyze our drinking water. FLEACT, Yokosuka monitors its drinking water for the following constituents.

Constituent	Frequency
pH, Conductivity, Turbidity, Chlorine Residue, Water Temperature, and Water Pressure	Real Time Monitoring
Fluoride and Turbidity	Daily
Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5))	Quarterly
Total Coliform	Monthly
Lead, Copper, Inorganic Chemicals, and Organic Chemicals	Annually
PCBs, Herbicides, and Pesticides	Once every 3 years
Radionuclides	Once every 4 years
Asbestos	Once every 9 years

The table on page three lists constituents detected during the latest round of required sampling. Only those constituents detected are listed. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. None of the samples exceeded the JEGS 2012 and other applicable drinking water health standards. As such, **Ikego Housing Area's drinking water is safe and fit for human consumption**. The water samples were collected from multiple locations. For example, for Total Coliform, we monitored 36 locations a month throughout FLEACT, Yokosuka with three samples

taken at Ikego Housing Area. The collected samples are not pooled but, are analyzed individually.

Priority Area Sampling

In an effort to reduce children's potential exposure to lead, facility's drinking water was tested to establish a baseline in priority areas to include all Department of Defense Schools, Child Development Centers and Youth Centers at FLEACT, Yokosuka installations including Ikego Housing Area. Water samples were collected from approximately 1,600 kitchen, classrooms, and bathroom faucets, bubblers, refrigerated water coolers, and exterior water faucets with 35 locations initially in Ikego exceeding 20 parts per billion (ppb) action level. Following a retesting protocol and corrective actions to involve an extensive flushing effort, re-evaluations were immediately conducted and all drinking water fixtures for use are below 20 ppb screening level and safe to drink. Test results are available at https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrj/installations/cfa_yokosuka/om/public_works.html

Frequently Asked Questions

Does the annual consumer confidence report indicate there is something wrong with the water, or that it's unsafe?

Each U.S. Navy overseas installation is required by CNIC policy letter to provide its customers with a water quality report also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is a general overall overview of the water quality delivered by your community water system. This report lists the regulated contaminants the community water system detected in the treated water and the level at which they were found for the preceding calendar year.

IKEGO HOUSING AREA – DRINKING WATER DETECTED CONSTITUENTS IN 2014

Constituents	Unit of Measure	Detected Level		Standard (AL*/ MCL/ MRDL**)	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
		High	Low		Yes / No	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Barium	mg/L	**0.0025**	-	2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	**0.69**	-	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	**1.1**	-	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	**8.4**	-	200	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	mg/L	**0.0021**	**ND**	0.015*	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	mg/L	**0.038**	**ND**	1.3*	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	**0.70**	**0.15**	4.0**	No	Disinfectant
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	**0.046**	**0.019**	0.08	No	By-product of chlorination
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	**0.011**	**ND**	0.06	No	By-product chlorination

Notes:

*Lead and Copper - Action Level.

**Residual Chlorine - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

Abbreviations and Definitions:

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant in water that establishes the appropriate treatment for a water system.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

mg/L: milligrams per Liter.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment measured at the consumer's tap, which may not be exceeded without the unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

ND: Not Detected.

COMFLEACT Yokosuka monitors for many contaminants, only those detected during laboratory analysis are listed above.

Contacts

Installation Water Quality Board

The Installation Commanding Officer has established an Installation Water Quality Board (IWQB) tasked with ensuring there is a reliable supply of drinking water for all persons using FLEACT, Yokosuka facilities.

Installation Water Quality Board

Commander	243-7300
Chief Staff Officer	243-7301
Public Works Officer	243-6046
U.S. Naval Hospital	243-2616
Public Affairs Officer	243-5607
Public Works Production Officer	243-9119
Public Works Environmental Director	243-6592

For questions regarding Priority Area Sampling please contact FLEACT Yokosuka Public Affairs Officer.

For questions on drinking water in general please contact: FLEACT Yokosuka Public Works Department Environmental at 243-6460 or yoshiaki.kanazawa.ja@fe.navy.mil.